

lation, and each county shall have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation; this apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the districts of the Senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off.

Ratio of representation.

SEC. 6. *Ratio of representation.* In making the apportionment in the House of Representatives, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the population of the State, exclusive of that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the State, by the number of Representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and in ascertaining the number of the population of the State, aliens and Indians not taxed shall not be included. To each county containing the said ratio and not twice the said ratio there shall be assigned one Representative; to each county containing two but not three times the said ratio there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

Qualifications for senators.

SEC. 7. *Qualifications for senators.* Each member of the Senate shall not be less than twenty-five years of age, shall have resided in the State as a citizen two years, and shall have usually resided in the district for which he was chosen one year immediately preceding his election.

Qualifications for representatives.

SEC. 8. *Qualifications for representatives.* Each member of the House of Representatives shall be a qualified elector of the State, and shall have resided in the county for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

Election of officers.

SEC. 9. *Election of officers.* In the election of all officers whose appointment shall be conferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

Powers in relation to divorce and alimony.

SEC. 10. *Powers in relation to divorce and alimony.* The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

Private laws in relation to names of persons, etc.

SEC. 11. *Private laws in relation to names of persons, etc.* The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of an infamous crime, but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

Thirty days notice shall be given anterior to passage of private laws.

SEC. 12. *Thirty days notice shall be given anterior to passage of private laws.* The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days notice